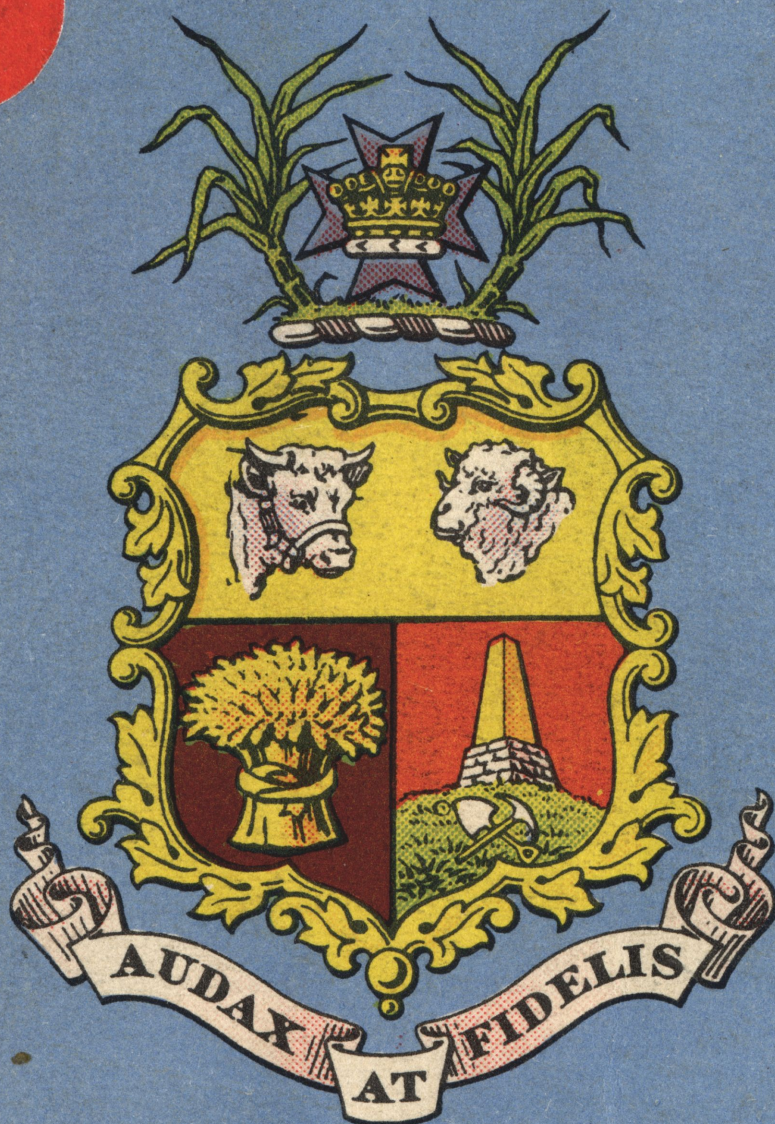
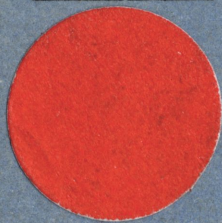


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*Serials*

SECOND EDITION

# LET'S LOOK



AT

# QUEENSLAND





Hon. E. M. HANLON, M.L.A.

Premier of Queensland



# LET'S LOOK AT QUEENSLAND

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## AREA

**Q**UEENSLAND is the second largest State in the Commonwealth. It has an area of 670,500 square miles of which rather more than half are within the Tropics.

Its greatest length is 1,300 miles, or about the same distance as from Brisbane to Adelaide via Sydney and Melbourne by air, or from London to Leningrad.

Its greatest width, from the coast to the 138th meridian, is 940 miles, or 50 miles more than from Brisbane to Melbourne via Sydney by air, or 20 miles more than from London to Warsaw.

It is rather more than twice the size of New South Wales, eight times that of Victoria, and more than six times the size of New Zealand.

The British Isles, France, Germany, and Italy could be contained comfortably within its borders.

## CLIMATE

Queensland enjoys one of the most equable climates in the world.

The normal range of winter temperature is from 60 to 78 degrees.

The mean maximum temperature at Brisbane during the peak of summer is 85 degrees, with, of course, higher temperatures in the Tropics where, however, the heat is mitigated by cool sea breezes from the Pacific.

Inland temperatures have a high range, but humidity is low,

Rainfall varies from about 35 to 40 inches in the southeastern portion of the State to some 200 inches in the Innisfail district, North Queensland, where the fall is on an average of 170 inches a year. In the western portions of the State the rainfall tapers away to some 10 inches in the most distant.



## **POPULATION**

The estimated population of Queensland at June 30, 1948, was 1,127,316. The population of the capital city, Brisbane, was 410,000, and the largest provincial cities were Rockhampton (35,650), Townsville (34,700), Toowoomba (33,800), Ipswich (26,700), Cairns (17,100), Bundaberg (16,250), Maryborough (14,680), and Mackay (13,700).

The population of the State increased in a greater ratio than that of any other State of the Commonwealth between the census of 1933 and 1947.

## **GOVERNMENT**

The Government of Queensland consists of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly.

The State Parliament, alone among State Legislatures in Australia, has only one House—the Legislative Assembly of 62 members. At the 1950 elections the number of members will be increased to 75. Eleven Ministers of the Crown, each of whom must be a member of the Legislative Assembly, compose the State Cabinet. Presided over by the Governor, these Ministers form the Executive Government of the State.

## **THE CAPITAL**

The City of Brisbane, capital of the State of Queensland, is unique in Australia in that no other local authority embraces within its sphere of control undertakings such as water supply and sewerage, electricity (including power house), tramways, municipal buses, ferries, and cemeteries.

Greater Brisbane was inaugurated in 1925 following the adoption of the Greater Brisbane Act by Parliament on October 30, 1924. Under this scheme, 19 municipal councils and several boards were abolished, and in their place the Brisbane City Council, with control over an area of 375 square miles, was created.

The Greater Brisbane Act provides that the Council shall consist of a Lord Mayor and 20 aldermen—one for each ward. Under the old regime there were 205 aldermen and councillors in the Greater Brisbane area.





*Brisbane Looking West, Showing Grey Street Bridge.*

The Lord Mayor and aldermen are elected on the adult franchise, the Lord Mayor being elected by the whole of the electors voting as one ward.

The Council is elected for three years.

Brisbane has the finest City Hall in Australasia. Completed 19 years ago, the building occupies an island site of more than two acres. The tall clock tower rises to a height of 302 feet above the ground. Surmounting the tower is a metal sphere containing a red neon light which in normal times serves as an air beacon and is visible for many miles. Total cost of the building and contents was £980,000, and the building became famous as the "Million Pound Town Hall."

A fine set of Westminster chimes is installed with the clock and the hour bell weighs  $4\frac{1}{4}$  tons. The four small bells weigh approximately 3 tons.

In addition to housing the various municipal departments, which are accommodated in suites of well-lit and ventilated offices, the building contains one of the largest and most handsome concert halls in the Commonwealth.



## PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Sugar cane is Queensland's most important crop. It is grown in the wettest parts of the coastal plain. Other important crops are—wheat, maize, lucerne hay, bananas, pineapples, peanuts, tomatoes, potatoes, pumpkins, citrus fruit, sorghum, apples, grapes, tobacco, and cotton.

Queensland's one and a-half million dairy cattle are pastured in the eastern part of the State. Butter and cheese factories have been established at many centres. Pig-raising is an important industry in the dairying districts.

On the rougher and less well-grassed country of eastern Queensland a large proportion of the State's 5,000,000 beef cattle is carried.

Most of Queensland's sheep, which in good seasons have numbered over 20,000,000, are pastured on the great natural grasslands of the interior, with some on the Darling Downs.

## SUGAR

The amount of sugar cane harvested in Queensland in 1948 was 6,434,000 tons, from which was produced 909,563 tons 94 net titre sugar by 32 mills. It is estimated that the 1949 production will be about the same.

Of the sugar produced, 499,843 tons was required for the home market and the balance was exported. The home consumption price was £23/1/- a ton, and export £28/2/-. The total value of production was £23,189,000.

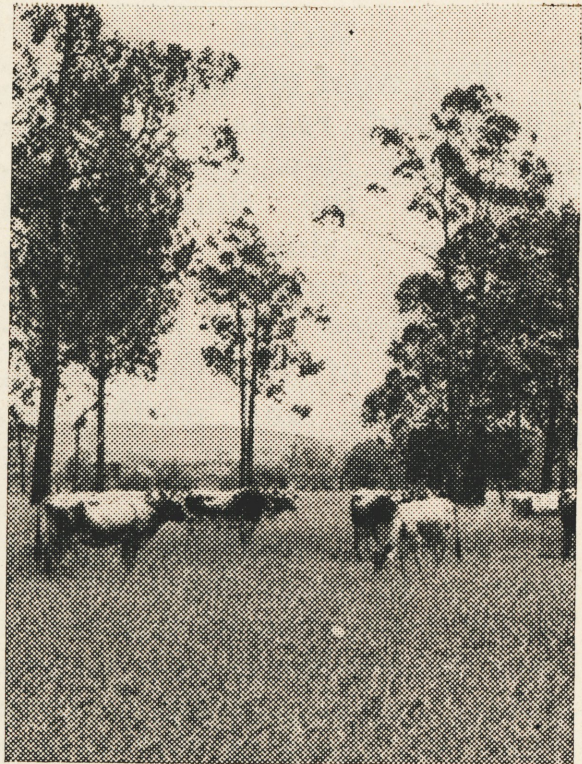


*Sugar Cane, Burdekin  
River Area.*



## DAIRYING

Of the 1,422,831 dairy cattle in Queensland at 31 March, 1949, 930,466 were milking cows. There are about 30,400 owners of dairy cattle and the total butter production for 1947-48 was 105,382,415 lb., valued at £9,680,000. Cheese made amounted to 21,606,569 lb., worth £1,150,000. There are 101 dairy factories, land and buildings of which are valued at £777,483 and plant at £884,594. Most of the butter produced comes from the southern part of the coastal strip. Moreton and Maryborough districts each produce about 30 per cent. of the State total. Most of the rest is manufactured on the Downs. Almost all the cheese comes from the district around Toowoomba.



*Jersey Cattle at Wooroolin.*

## COTTON

Queensland soils are admirably suited to the growing of cotton, but the area under cultivation is relatively small, and there is considerable room for expansion. The demand for raw cotton is greatly in excess of production.

## TOBACCO

The tobacco industry in Queensland has a promising future, especially in the Mareeba and Dimbulah districts. Current production falls far short of Australian demand. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1947-48 was 1,912 acres, producing 14,120 cwt. of dried leaf. Seventy per cent. of this production was from the Mareeba district, and most of the remainder from the southern Downs.



## WOOL

As a wool producing State, Queensland ranks with Victoria after New South Wales. Wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure-bred merinos. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west, are largely given over to sheep.

Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties having shorn over 250,000 sheep in a season. Total wool shorn from 16,832,805 sheep in 1947-48 was 136,780,486 lb. of greasy wool, of a total value of £24,990,000.



*Merino Wethers,  
Tara District.*

## BEEF

There were 4,568,966 beef cattle in Queensland at March 31, 1949, and 13 meatworks and eight bacon factories are in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen and Townsville. In 1947-48 overseas export of meat from Queensland was valued at £8,487,000, this State's share of the Australian export figure amounting to 38 per cent.

## FRUITS

The annual value of the Queensland fruit crop is about £3,000,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies one-quarter of the Australian banana crop.



## **WHEAT AND MAIZE**

More than 14 million bushels of wheat were harvested on the Darling Downs in 1948-49. Maize brings around £1,000,000 a year. The chief maize-producing districts are the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts in South-East Queensland and the Atherton Tableland, North Queensland.

## **FISHERIES**

Before the war, fisheries production of Queensland was worth £350,000 a year, about equally divided between the production of edible fish and of pearls, pearl shell, and other shell. During the war years, there was a cessation of tropical fisheries. Operations were resumed in 1945. For 1947-48, value of fisheries production was £782,654.

During 1947-48, 3,507 boats, valued with their equipment at £847,916 and employing 6,749 men, were engaged in the industry.

## **MINING**

Queensland possesses valuable mineral resources, much of which has yet been untapped.

Among the mineral deposits of the State are: gold, copper, silver, tin, lead, zinc, tungsten, bismuth, molybdenite, antimony, fluorspar, gypsum, mica, manganese, iron, barytes, chrome, cobalt, scheelite, coal, graphite, oil shale, limestone, phosphate rock, marble, granite, diatomite, dolomite, magnesite, beryllium, tantalite, silica, agate, corundum, tuff, basalt, zircon-ilmenite-rutile concentrates and gem stones including sapphire, opal, garnet, olivine, turquoise and topaz.

Mt. Isa Mines Ltd. are the major silver-lead-zinc producers, but plan to develop the rich copper deposits as soon as the necessary equipment and plant are available. Mt. Morgan Ltd. are the major gold and copper producers of the State at the present time.

During the year ended December 31, 1948, the total mineral production was valued at £9,283,804, compared with £8,607,075 in 1947.

The search for oil will reach its peak during the current year.

## **COAL**

Queensland's coal measures are enormous and have attracted Australia-wide and overseas attention. Proved resources are sufficient to meet the State's increasing needs for many hundreds of years.





*Open-cast Coal Seam, Blair Athol.*

—Photo., "Courier-Mail."

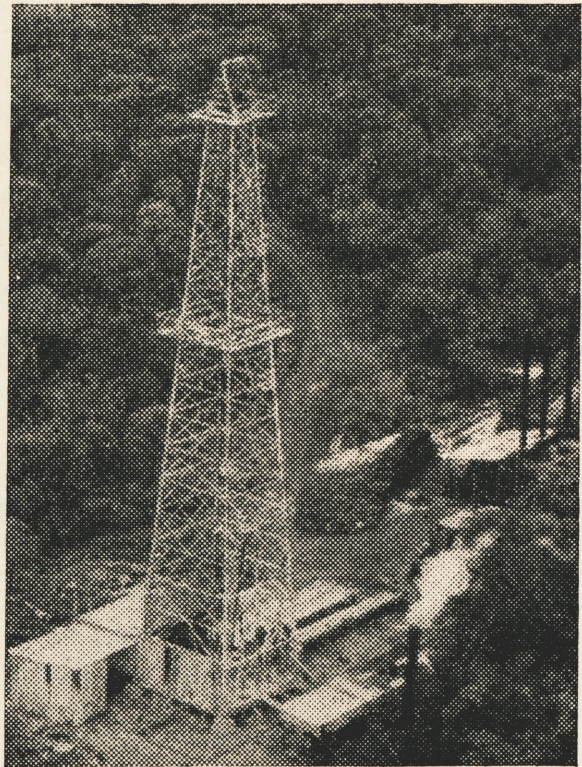


## OPEN-CUT MINES

At Blair Athol in Central Queensland there are great seams of bituminous to sub-bituminous coal, the largest known deposit in the Southern Hemisphere. Seams range from 15 feet to 93 feet thick, with a shallow overburden.

The coal has a fairly high calorific value and a low ash content, and is excellent for steaming.

Considerable boring has been carried out near Nebo, inland from Mackay, and two drills are now operating at Blair Athol with a view to assessment of reserves available.



*Drilling for Oil,  
Roma District.*

At Callide, two open-cuts are now in production on seams up to 60 feet thick with comparatively shallow overburden. The bulk of the present output is carried by road 80 miles to Gladstone.

Like Blair Athol coal, the Callide seam is of the bituminous and sub-bituminous type.

## QUEENSLAND COAL BOARD

The Queensland Coal Board established under The Coal Industry (Control) Act is now constituted and functioning. Its important duties include powers to increase production, to improve mining methods as well as working conditions of employees, and to provide for distribution, utilization and conservation of the coal resources to the best advantage of the State.

Already important conferences have taken place between the Board, the coal owners, and the coal miners' union with a view to improving conditions in the various coalfields.



## GENERAL SURVEY

At the invitation of the Queensland Government, Powell Duffryn Technical Services Ltd., of England, made a complete survey of the whole of Queensland's coal resources to determine their quantity and quality, and have made important recommendations as to their proper use.

In the words of the Premier (Mr. Hanlon) Queensland will be the greatest coal-producing State in Australia.

## OIL SEARCH

The search for petroleum has been carried on for many years in Queensland. Indications of its presence in the Roma district have encouraged the expenditure of much money on drilling, but no deposits of commercial significance have yet been found. However, an intensive search, including deep drilling by the most modern methods, is under way this year.

Four Australian companies are actively engaged in the Roma area. The Shell Company has entered the field with authority to prospect exclusively over 31,000 square miles south of Roma and non-exclusively over 28,000 square miles north of Roma. This company has spent over £250,000 in geological mapping, geophysical, and topographical surveys. It began by putting down 30 scout bores in the Rolleston area to depths ranging to 3,000 feet, and is making a deep test ranging to a depth of 10,000 feet. Site for the deep test is 100 miles from the railhead at Springsure and 40 miles south of Rolleston, on the Rewan Holding.

Signs of petroleum in the Roma district have encouraged drilling for many years, but none of it on an intensive scale.

Residents of Roma recall with enthusiasm the strike of gas in a bore put down for water. This gas was used to light the town, but later, fire in the well and plant destroyed it.

One well for some time discharged great quantities of wet petroliferous gas which, when treated, gave thousands of gallons of good petrol which was sold locally.

The Roma Blocks Oil Co. recovered hundreds of gallons of high-grade petroleum from one of its prospecting wells.



## PORTS AND HARBOURS

The port of Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river.

Brisbane's graving dock is one of the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The dock can accommodate with reasonable comfort a single merchant vessel 800 ft. long, 80 ft. beam, with 32 ft. draught. Alternatively, the equivalent of two ships, each 380 ft. long, can be docked.



*Gladstone Harbour.*

In addition to Brisbane, Queensland has several excellent ports and natural harbours. These include the river port of Rockhampton, on the Fitzroy River, and its deep-water wharfage at Port Alma; Gladstone, with a magnificent harbour; Mackay, which has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels; Bowen, with a good natural harbour; Townsville, a "made" port open to the sea, well-equipped for its traffic; and Cairns, also a "made" port, and well-equipped.



## SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Queensland is experiencing great industrial expansion. During the six war years and three post-war years secondary industry production in this State more than doubled in value. The State is attracting inquiries from many overseas industrialists as well as from firms in other Australian States.

The Government has established a Secondary Industries Division to encourage industrial development by means of loans and guarantees, and technical advice.

At the end of the war, the Government purchased for £475,000 the Commonwealth munitions factory at Rocklea, an outlying Brisbane suburb. The buildings have a floor space of 731,175 square feet which has been let to 66 firms whose manufactures include refrigerators, electric stoves, confectionery, biscuits, furniture, primus stoves, cotton yarn, and fancy goods.

The A.P.V. Co. Ltd. has decided to establish a £50,000 plant in Brisbane to manufacture stainless steel products for industrial use.

Two British companies will co-operate at Rocklea with the Queensland firm of Evans Deakin Ltd. in making the first steel railway carriages in Queensland for use by the Queensland railways.

An English textile company is erecting a spinning and weaving factory at Toowoomba, and will shortly commence operations.

A paper and board mill is being established on the Pine River near Petrie, a new cement works is to be erected at Stuart, near Townsville, and tobacco is being manufactured at Mareeba by a growers' co-operative.

Twelve British companies, 20 Australian companies and three United States firms have made inquiries relating to the establishment of branches of their plants in Queensland.

Scarcely a week passes without fresh inquiries being made at the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry, whose officers are charged with the duty of supplying the requisite information that may be required by people desirous of establishing secondary industries in the State.



## RAILWAYS

Queensland has the greatest railway mileage of any State in the Commonwealth—6,566 miles. This mileage includes the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 feet 8½ inch gauge track).

The railways have been a major factor in the development of the State, and provide the reason why Queensland is the most decentralised State in the Commonwealth.

In the early period of railway construction, a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches was deliberately chosen because railway construction had to be pushed on rapidly in order to develop the back country, and it was much more important to have more lines with less speed than fewer lines with greater speed.

The total earnings for the financial year ended June 30, 1949, were £14,927,153 and the working expenses £13,770,167, producing a nett revenue of £1,156,986. The interest on Capital amounted to £1,472,599 leaving a deficit of £315,613.

## RECORD HAULAGE

An all time record was created in 1948-49 by the haulage of 5,907,468 tons of paying Goods traffic, the earnings therefrom being £9,715,120. This latter figure although not as high as the peak War figures in the financial years 1942-43 and 1943-44 constituted a Peace time record for earnings from Goods traffic.

The passenger journeys in 1948-49 totalled 32,491,023 for a revenue of £2,740,282 and were 32 per cent. higher than those in 1938-39.

The Parcels, Mails, &c., Traffic in 1948-49 yielded £623,373, an increase of £104,807 on the previous year, while the Revenue from Livestock aggregated £1,303,854 as against £1,138,073 in the previous year.

It is proposed to electrify the suburban railways beginning with the Ipswich-Sandgate line.

An air-conditioned train for the "Sunshine Route" between Brisbane and Cairns to meet the demands of winter tourist traffic is under construction.





*Country Road Construction.*



## **ROADS**

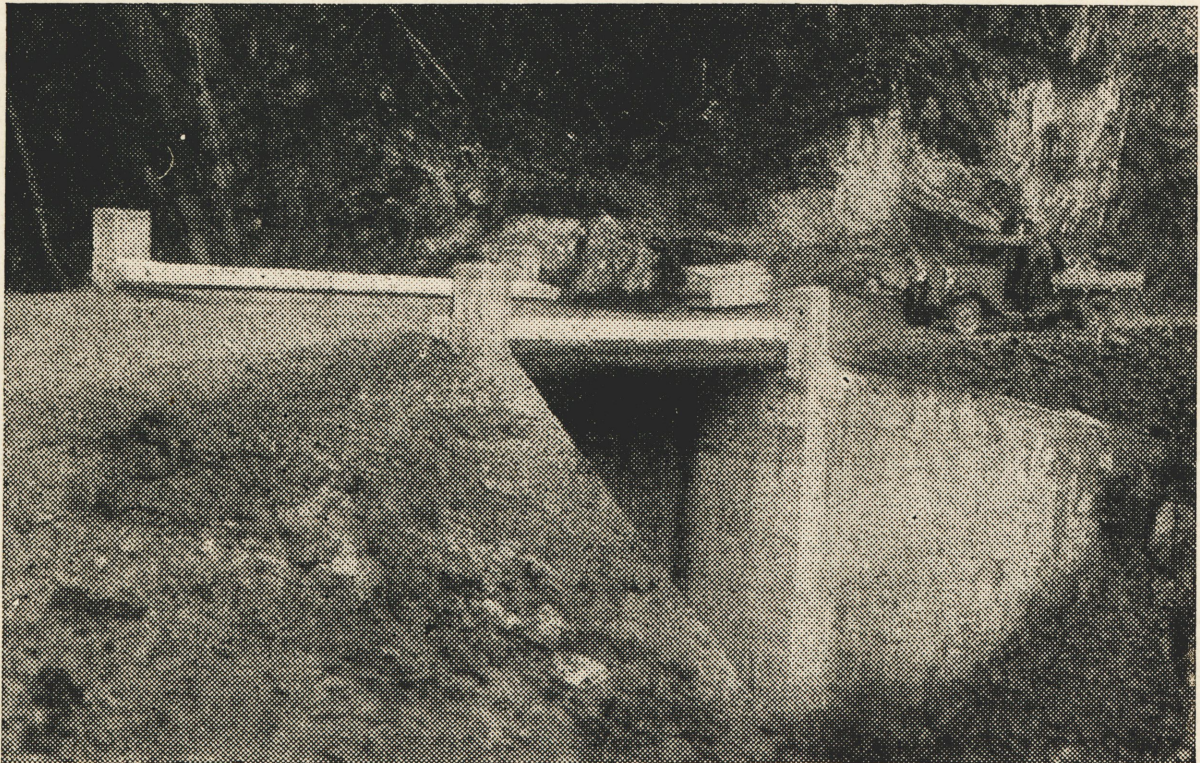
At June 30, 1948, there were 19,737 miles of roads controlled by the Queensland Main Roads Commission. Of this total 7,262 miles were State highways and 10,605 miles main roads.

### **TRANSPORT POLICY**

Under the State Transport Facilities Act, a single Commissioner is constituted to control road transport facilities within the State.

Provision is made for the licensing of services for the carriage of passengers and goods. Vehicles are controlled to the extent to which they are used for the purpose of carrying on such services.

Local authorities and other Government instrumentalities which have legal power to operate road transport services are given a measure of preference, not only in obtaining new licenses but also in the acquisition of privately operated services.



*Roads Have to be Built in Precipitous Country.*



## **ELECTRICITY**

Electricity supply, so important in the development of secondary industries, has been firmly established by the Government on a regional basis. Since its establishment in 1938, the State Electricity Commission of Queensland has been able to achieve a large measure of amalgamation and co-ordination. Already five regions of electricity and five regional boards have been constituted—Wide Bay, Capricornia, Townsville, Cairns and South Burnett. In the first three, new steam generating stations to serve the whole of their regions are now under construction.

In order to encourage the supply of electricity, particularly in rural areas, the Government introduced a subsidy scheme whereby subsidies up to one-third of the cost are available for electrical schemes generally, and up to one-half of the cost of all electrical works in Western Queensland where there are special difficulties to be met.

The State Electricity Commission, anticipating that one of its major difficulties in the post-war period would be to find new plant and equipment, adopted a policy of bulk forward ordering, and material is beginning to arrive in increasing quantities.

In 1948-49, public electric authorities spent £2,200,000 on plant and materials and it is estimated that expenditure in 1949-50 will be about £4,000,000.

## **IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION**

The total area under irrigation in Queensland up to June 30, 1948, is estimated to be 92,000 acres. Apart from 2,000 acres at Theodore, where the water is distributed from a central pumping station by channels, this development is practically all supplied by private pumping plants of individual farmers.

The annual value of production from this area is conservatively estimated at £8,000,000. The total area under agriculture in Queensland is 1,900,000 acres with an annual value of production of approximately £30,000,000.



In the Townsville Division the main crop under irrigation is sugar cane, some 30,000 acres of which is in the Burdekin River delta, with a yearly value of over £2,500,000.

Some 1,800 acres of sugar cane are irrigated in the Pioneer River Valley and Proserpine district.

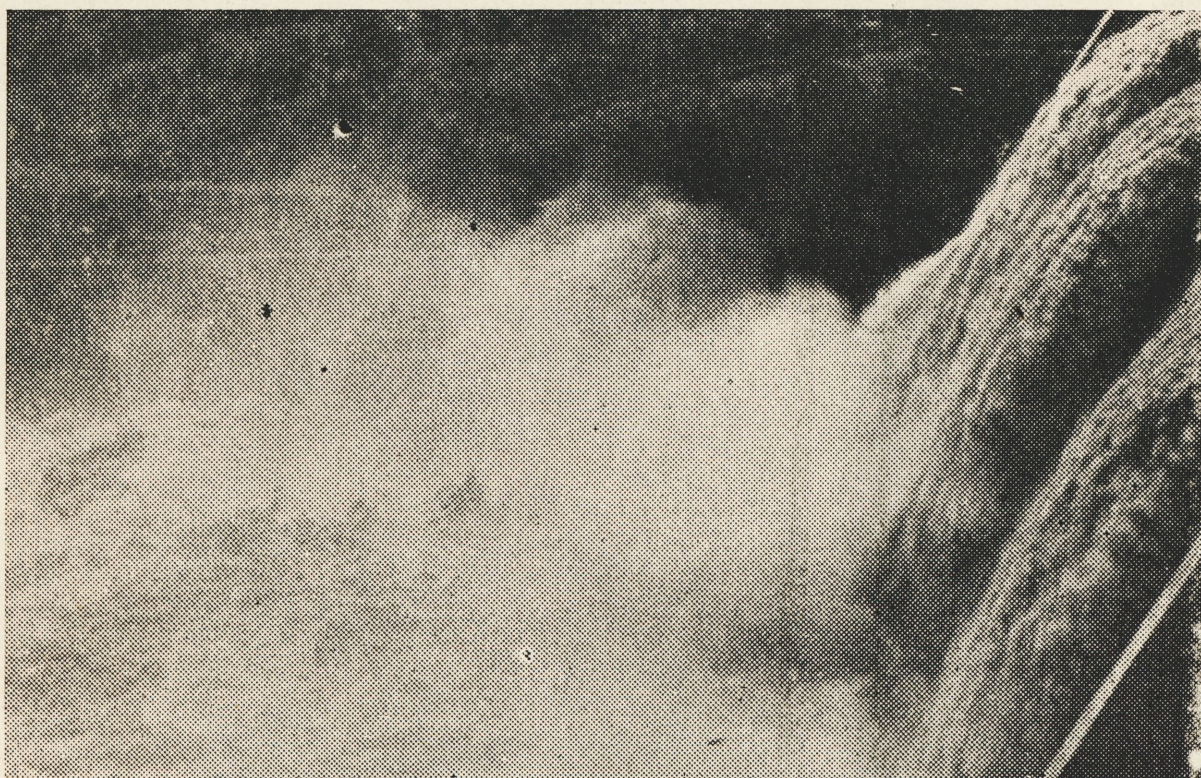
The Rockhampton Division includes the Theodore irrigation area, where the crops include 1,700 acres of lucerne, fodder and grain, oats and wheat, small areas of tomatoes, vegetables and cotton.

In the Burnett Valley (Maryborough Division) some 11,500 acres are under irrigation.

Most productive areas in the Moreton Division are the Lockyer and Bremer Valleys. In the former area the agricultural flats total 90,000 acres.

Some 6,000 acres are under irrigation in the Bremer Valley.

A total of some 4,500 acres is irrigated in the Downs Division, including about 1,800 acres under tobacco production in the Inglewood district.



*Somerset Dam Spillway.*







## **CATTLE FATTENING COUNTRY**

In South-western Queensland, what is known as the Channel Country (Bulloo, Cooper, Diamantina, and Georgina Rivers) offers excellent prospects for cattle fattening, and it is proposed to open this country by the construction of 528 miles of roads.

## **BURDEKIN DAM**

One of the largest water conservation projects is the proposal to dam the Burdekin River 99 miles from its mouth. Periodic floods on this river inflict much damage. A dam would thus be a flood-prevention as well as a conservation measure. Incidentally, a road and rail bridge beyond the reach of the highest floods is being built across the Burdekin at Home Hill to end the periodic traffic hold-ups there caused by floods.

A dam at 99 miles, it is estimated, will impound more water than the famous Hume Dam in New South Wales and bring in over a quarter of a million acres of good soil for irrigation. The scheme can be carried out at a fifth of the cost of the proposal to divert the waters of the Snowy River into the Murray. When completed, an enormous development of the lower Burdekin region will be possible, with an ultimate great expansion of population.

## **ARTESIAN WATER**

The Great Artesian Basin is of vital importance to the extensive pastoral districts of Queensland. A special survey has been made of the problem of diminishing supply, and it has been established that the basin has a more hopeful future than was generally believed. The basin has elastic properties and preliminary studies revealed that an enormous volume of water is stored by elastic deformation. The provision of supplies for stock and domestic purposes in areas dependent on artesian water is now principally an economic problem, and attention is to be directed to devising practical measures for the conservation of existing supplies. With proper care and a thorough knowledge of storage and replenishment over the entire area, the great reservoir of underground water will continue indefinitely to pay big dividends.



## TIMBER

Queensland grows some of the most beautiful and valuable timber in the world. The sheen, figuring and variety of its cabinet timbers have won for the State the reputation of being a treasure house of fine woods.

In 1947-48, the forests of Queensland yielded 376,000,000 super. feet to the sawmills and plymills, of which 59 per cent. was from Crown lands. Logs treated by the plywood and veneer industry in 1947-48 totalled 29,571,000 super. feet and produced 99,823,231 square feet of plywoods.



*Checking Tree Growth in State Forest.*

The accumulated growth of centuries has been ruthlessly cut and Queensland must depend for its future supplies mainly on the annual growth. The forestry policy, therefore, is to regard the forests as tree farms to be brought into a vigorous growing condition so that the annual growth will provide an annual crop of wood sufficient to meet yearly needs.

The Queensland Forestry Department is carrying out an extensive programme of reforestation, silvicultural treatment of forests and harvesting and marketing of logs; provision having been made for an expenditure of £1,542,000 in 1948-49.

Reforestation works will absorb £650,000 of this total; harvesting and marketing of mill logs, piles, poles and girders £750,000; provision of access roads £85,000 and acquisition of land for forestry purposes £30,000; whilst £27,000 will be spent on the care and management of National Parks which is also entrusted to the Forestry Department.



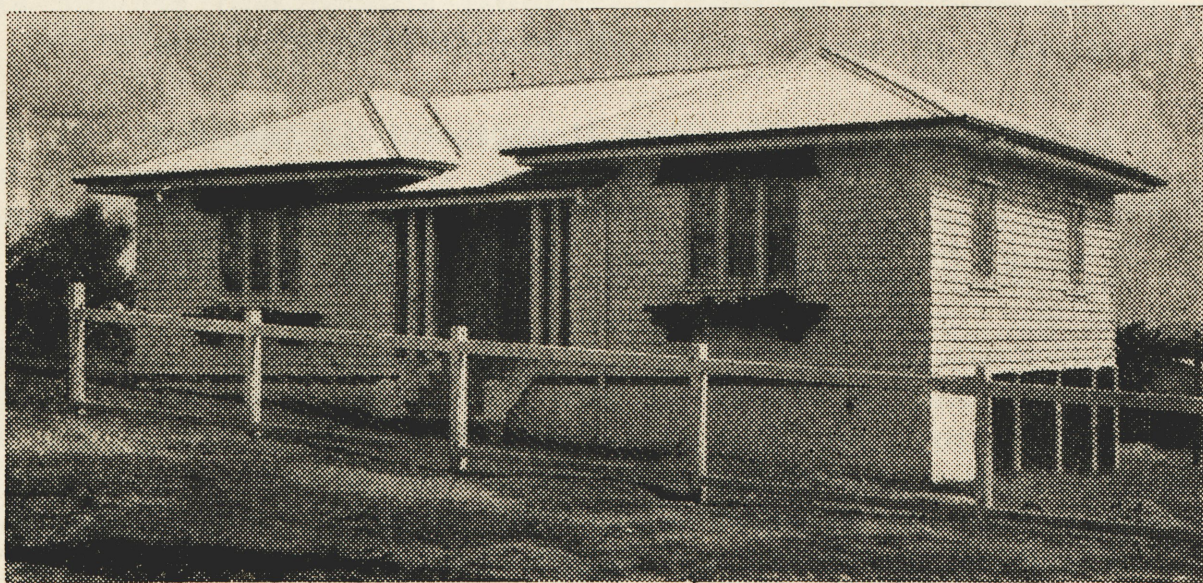
## HOUSING

The Queensland Government has taken active steps to overcome the housing problem. When the war ended, a lag estimated at 30,000 houses in the State had been created. Not only is this lag to be overtaken, but there is also the normal increase each year of 5,000 houses.

Home purchase is made easy through the operations of the Queensland Housing Commission which is designed to help home-builders who have low or medium incomes. Finance, architectural advice, and technical supervision are provided, the loan or balance of purchase money being repayable over 30 years at the rate of 9/3 per month for interest ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.) and repayment on every £100 advanced. Repayments thus are easy and the home is paid off by instalments. Advances range from  $66\frac{2}{3}$  to 80 per cent. of the total cost of the home.

A new home-purchase scheme was provided in 1949 whereby the homeseeker is able to make lay-by deposits until he has accumulated enough to make the required deposit on a home. Bonuses are paid on the lay-by deposits and homes are insured free of cost against the death of the breadwinner.

*Worker's Dwelling.*





## EDUCATION

Education in Queensland has developed in harmony with the Australian acceptance of the English public school tradition and the Scottish ideal of providing educational facilities from primary school to university for every child of the people.

Primary education is "free, secular, and compulsory" to the age of 14 years, or until the pupil has completed the requirements of Grade VII. The leaving age is to be extended to 15 years when circumstances permit.

In certain schools the curriculum is given a definite bias towards agricultural and other vocational training.

Children in isolated districts receive tuition from the Primary Correspondence School. Scholarships enable pupils passing a qualifying examination to obtain free tuition at any State secondary school or at any non-State approved secondary school, and allowances are paid to scholarship holders whose parents are within the basic-wage group.

Pupils in primary schools are also supplied free with Queensland Readers, exercise, drawing and copy books, and with pens, pencils, rulers and rubbers.

Free rail tickets are also provided for primary as for secondary school pupils and in certain cases road transport is subsidised.

In addition to the regular curriculum, but not at the expense of any important part of it, the majority of children in attendance at country schools receive some form of manual training. This usually takes the form of instruction and practice in wood-work, tin-smithing and leather work for the boys, while the girls follow the various branches of domestic science.

Many schools in the city and country are equipped with wireless sets, and regular broadcasts to schools are arranged by the department in collaboration with the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The cinema has also entered the schoolroom, and children all over the State are now aided in their studies by this very effective adjunct of instruction.



## SECONDARY SCHOOLS

State high schools have been established in all of the large cities and towns, most of which also have grammar and denominational schools.

Scholarships and scholarship allowances enable a large number of Queensland boys and girls to obtain secondary education.

Free tuition is provided for all scholarship-holders attending State secondary schools, and scholarship-holders attending approved non-State secondary schools have their tuition fees paid by the department.

Twenty-three open scholarships are granted annually to the University of Queensland. The Senior public examination is used for purposes of the award of these scholarships. With two scholarships granted from the Queensland Agricultural College, the total scholarships are 25.

State scholarship allowances of £32 for the first year and £39 for the second year are paid to pupils who are forced to live away from home.

These students are eligible for extension scholarships after passing the Junior University examination. The allowances here have been increased to £52 for the first year and £65 for the second year.

A Board of Adult Education carries on a State system of adult education.

The Queensland Agricultural High School and College at Gatton provides the son of the farmer or grazier with an education fully designed to fit him for his occupation.

The college is admitted to be the equal of any similar institution in the Commonwealth.

The educational system in Queensland is completed by the University, which has eleven faculties, granting degrees in Arts, Law, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Science, Architecture and Education.

Diplomas are awarded in Education, Physiotherapy, Physical Education, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Music, Journalism, Commerce, Engineering, and Architecture, and certificates are awarded in Education, Architecture and Accountancy.

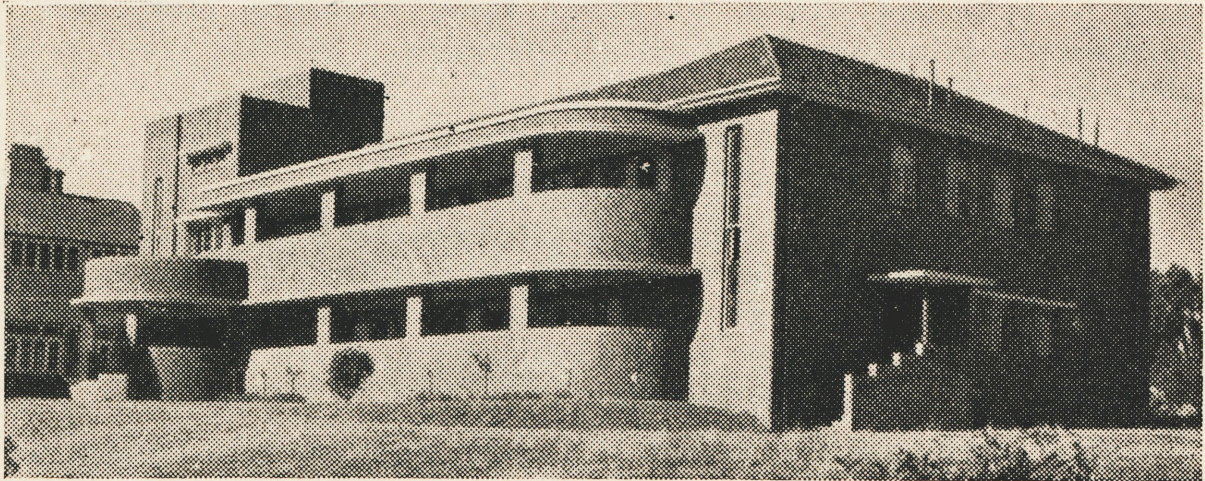


## **PUBLIC HEALTH**

Queensland has given a lead to the rest of Australia in the provision of its hospital, maternal, and child welfare services.

In co-operation with the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Government introduced the Hospitals Benefits Scheme as from January 1, 1946, whereby free in-patient treatment was provided in public wards for everyone and a reduction of 8s. a day in non-public wards and any approved private hospitals.

The Queensland Government, however, is unique in that it bears the whole cost of the free out-patient service instituted on January 1, 1946. No other State in the Commonwealth does this.



*Maternity Hospital, Warwick.*

The Government has established an Institute of Medical Research and appointed Dr. Mackerras, a noted Australian scientist, to be its Director. Ample staff and ample funds for the Institute will enable it to concentrate upon the prevention of disease in Queensland.

## **MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE**

The Maternal and Child Welfare Services now cover the whole State. There are 109 maternity hospitals throughout Queensland, and the number of births in State maternity hospitals has steadily increased until now it is over 60 per cent. of the total for Queensland.



Maternity hospitals are built to a standard plan which permits extensions to be added when required, and provision is made for private as well as public wards. The cost of construction of these to date approximates £1,000,000.

Pre-natal advice is freely given at all maternity hospitals and expert attention is available for premature babies or those that are frail at birth.

It is proposed to extend the scheme of toddlers' clinics to fill the gap between the baby clinics and the School Medical Service so that the medical history of each child, up to school-leaving age, may be recorded. Twenty-five toddler centres already have been established, mainly in the metropolitan area.

These clinics are to deal with children while they are well, and parents are asked to bring their children along for a regular examination by a child specialist. In this way, much sickness can be avoided.

### HOSPITAL BUILDING

The extension of the hospital system has progressed as quickly as the manpower and materials limitations have permitted. For 1948-49 the financial provision for hospital building activities was £1,123,624 for general hospitals, and £102,485 for maternity hospitals.

The works on the Hospital building programme which are in all parts of the State are being constructed as expeditiously as the material supply position will permit.

Largest work in progress is the construction of the new hospital at Townsville. The estimated cost is £350,000. It will be the biggest single unit hospital in the State.

A contract has been let for the construction of a General Hospital Block of 650 beds at the South Brisbane Auxiliary Hospital.

In conformity with the Government's decentralisation policy a mental hospital is to be constructed at Charters Towers to serve the northern part of the State. The new hospital will accommodate approximately 400 patients and the cost is estimated to be about £1,300,000.



## ABORIGINALS

Queensland can justifiably claim to have done more than any other State to save the aboriginals from extinction and improve their living standards. The Government spends annually £210,000 on its aboriginal citizens.

Queensland is the only State in Australia in which aboriginals are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act.

The number of aboriginals in Queensland now total 9,100. The half-blood population is 6,460 and there are about 5,000 Torres Strait islanders in the islands between Cape York and the New Guinea coast.



*Aboriginal Boy.*

Areas have been reserved for the aboriginals throughout Queensland. Most of the aboriginals live on these reserves, the total area of which is about 6,000,000 acres.

On the reserves at Cherbourg, near Murgon; Woorabinda, near Duaringa; and Palm Island, north of Townsville, model settlements with every essential health and social facility have been established. In a similar manner, missions for adults and children, subsidised by the Government, are conducted by the Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Seventh Day Adventists and The Brethren.

The aim of the Queensland Government is to make the aboriginal, as far as practicable, a self-reliant member of his community and ultimately to take his place in the industrial life of the State. With this in view, the Government is giving particular attention to the welfare of children.



Primary schools have been established on every settlement and church mission, and at the Government settlements, domestic science and manual training are taught.

White matrons and nursing sisters are employed in the hospitals. Maternal and baby welfare form portion of the State programme of better health for mother and child. Native girls are being trained as nurses.

Shows displaying native arts and crafts, and providing for sporting activities, are held annually.

Well-equipped hospitals have been established on every Government settlement and church mission.

Primary schools, with classes for manual and rural training of boys and domestic training of girls, have been established on all settlements.

From the manual training classes, boys are recruited for the settlement artisan gangs. All building work on Government settlements is carried out by them.

Tuition is given native boys in the pastoral industry, and practically all stock work is carried out by aboriginals.



*Young Aboriginals at North Queensland Mission Station.*



## NATIONAL PARKS

In Queensland there are 229 National Parks of great botanical and geological interest, aggregating 730,654 acres of natural beauty, mountain scenery, and sanctuaries of animal and bird life.

These National Parks include the principal coral islands of the Great Barrier Reef, with Hinchinbrook Island, the Whitsunday Group and other islands off the coast.

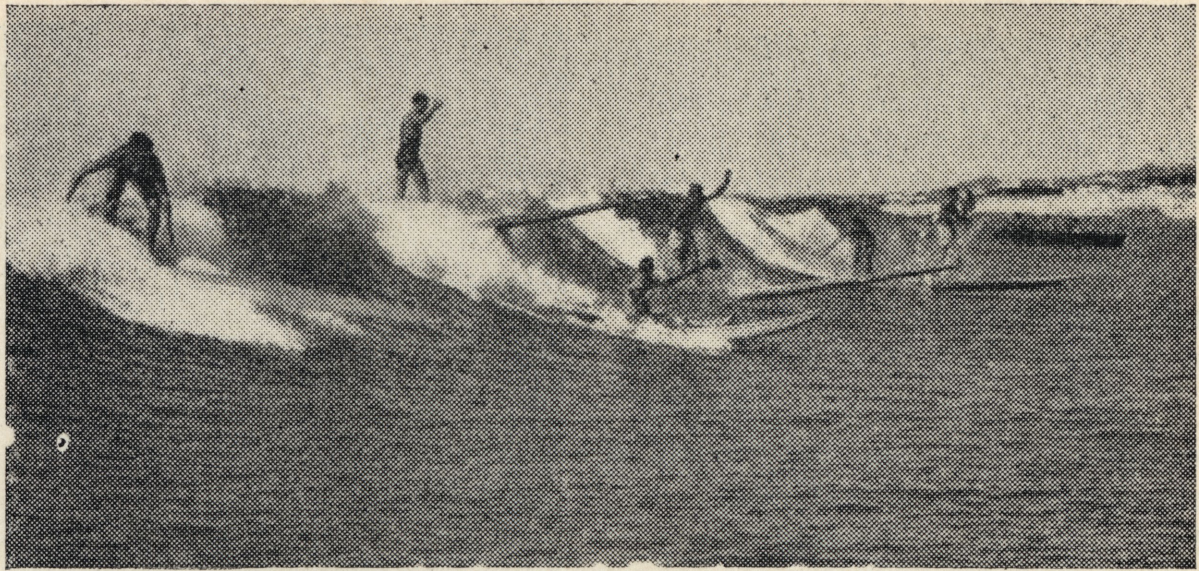
The national parks have hundreds of waterfalls and natural caves of great beauty and unusual structure, and their flora and fauna are unique in natural history.

The celebrated Antarctic beeches of Lamington Plateau are among the oldest trees in the world. Here also are to be found the rare dormouse possum and the Rufous scrub bird.

*Moreton Bay Fig Tree,  
Lamington National Park.*







*Riding the Surf—a Popular Pastime.*

*—Photo., "Brisbane Telegraph."*

## SPORT AND RECREATION

Queensland's sunny climate encourages outdoor life and the playing of sports all the year round. In the delightful winter weather, football—Rugby Union, Rugby League, Australian Rules and Soccer—is the main sport. In the summer, cricket, swimming, surfing, track and field games, and sailing are most popular. Queensland skippers have won Australian championships this year in three classes.

All the year round golf, tennis, bowls, horse-racing, coursing and fishing may be pursued.

With the variety of its fish life and the number of fishing resorts available, the 2,000-mile coastline, fringed for over two-thirds of its length by the Great Barrier Reef, provides an extensive breeding and spawning ground in which it is estimated fully 250 varieties of edible fish are to be found.

Queensland has hundreds of miles of magnificent beaches, and during the summer months—and to a less extent in winter—the seaside with its rolling Pacific surf is the great attraction. The vigorous pastime of surfing, with its accompanying sun-bathing, has a most beneficial effect upon the general health of the population.



## NOTEWORTHY DATES

The first edition of "Let's Look at Queensland" contained a list of noteworthy dates in Queensland's history from 1823 to 1913. The list is continued below to 1938.

- 1914—March 26. French steamer "St. Paul" wrecked on Smith's Rock, Cape Moreton; 18 drowned.  
Aug. 4. Great patriotic demonstration in Albert Square (war with Germany).
- 1915—March 15. Governor Sir H. J. Goold-Adams arrives in Queensland.  
May 22. Denham Liberal Government overwhelmingly defeated.  
June 1. Labour Government formed under Premiership of T. J. Ryan.
- 1916—April 25. First Anzac Day commemoration.  
Oct. 28. Conscription referendum defeated.
- 1917—Jan. 5. T. W. McCawley appointed president of Arbitration Court.  
Feb. 2. Governor lays Foundation Stone of new City Hall.  
Nov. 26. Military force seizes Hansard No. 37. P.M. W. M. Hughes threatens to arrest Premier T. J. Ryan if he repeats outside what he said inside.  
Nov. 28. Premier Ryan reads Hansard No. 37 to enormous open-air meeting.
- 1918—Jan. 20. Cyclone which wrecked Mackay commenced on the coast. Damage done to Mackay £1,500,000.
- 1919—Jan. 31. Queensland border closed because of pneumonic influenza epidemic.  
March 25. Returned soldiers storm Russian Club. Commissioner of Police and 17 policemen wounded.  
March 27. Pneumonic influenza raging outside State. Queensland isolated.  
May 2. Pneumonic influenza strikes Brisbane.  
May 19. Whole State affected.  
Oct. 22. Mr. E. G. Theodore becomes Premier.
- 1920—May 2. Foundation stone of new Trades Hall laid by Lieutenant-Governor Lennon.  
July 13. Sir Matthew Nathan appointed Governor of Queensland.



- July 29. Prince of Wales lays foundation stone of new City Hall (second foundation stone laid).
- Oct. 30. Liquor poll on Continuance, Prohibition, or State Management results in big majority for continuance.
- 1921—Aug. 1. T. J. Ryan died at Barcaldine.
- Sept. 19. Mt. Mulligan mine disaster; 75 men killed.
- 1922—March 22. Legislative Council abolished.
- April 1. Mr. Justice McCawley appointed Chief Justice.
- Oct. 16. First radio broadcast in Brisbane.
- Nov. 2. First airmail in Queensland—Charleville to Cloncurry.
- 1923—Jan. 26. Conference in Rockhampton of National and Country Parties agreed to amalgamate under title of United Party.
- 1924—May 19. Brisbane Tramways Co. Ltd. got £1,400,000 for Brisbane trams.
- Dec. 8. Direct railway communication with Cairns opened by Premier Theodore.
- 1925—Jan. 14. Cairns electricity from Barron Falls switched on.
- Feb. 4. First election of mayor and aldermen Greater Brisbane.
- Feb. 24. Premier Theodore resigned.
- Feb. 25. W. N. Gillies elected Premier.
- April 16. Chief Justice McCawley dropped dead at Roma Street Station.
- April 24. Mr. Justice Blair sworn in as Chief Justice.
- June 9. Railway disaster at Traveston; 10 killed, 50 injured.
- July 27. 4QG officially opened.
- Sept. 19. E. G. Theodore resigns as member for Chillagoe.
- 1926—February 8. Southport Convention A.L.P. Seven delegates expelled, six because they signed anti-Communist pledge under protest.
- March 15. City Electric Light Co. rejects Brisbane City Council's offer of £1,500,000 for its undertaking.
- March 30. Fossilised bones of giant dinosaur found on Durham Downs identified by Heber Longman of the Queensland Museum.
- April 2. Steamer "Dorrigo" founders off Double Island Point. Captain and son picked up by "Moruya"; 22 drowned.
- July 7. Steamer "Cooma" stranded on North Reef with 250 tourists aboard; all landed at Pt. Alma.



- July 21. H. D. Macrossan appointed Judge of Supreme Court.
- July 27. Reported that cactoblastis cactorum in six months had effectively destroyed prickly pear at Chinchilla.
- 1927—March 24. W. A. Russell, M.L.A., gives 1,000 acres of Bunya Mountain land to Dalby as National Park.
- April 5. Duke and Duchess of York (present King and Queen) welcomed by Acting Premier (W. Forgan Smith) at Wallangarra.
- Aug. 16. Government approves establishment of Aerial Ambulance at Cloncurry.
- 1928—Jan. 11. B.M.A. members resign en masse from Friendly Societies.
- Jan. 29. Twelve children die in Bundaberg after immunisation against diphtheria.
- Feb. 15. Announced that Dr. J. O'N. Mayne and Miss Mayne had donated £55,000 to meet cost of St. Lucia site for University.
- Feb. 22. Bert Hinkler reaches Darwin from England in 15 days 2¼ hours. Breaks five records.
- Feb. 29. M. R. Hornibrook Ltd. tender £384,850 for construction of Grey Street Bridge, Brisbane.
- June 10. Kingsford Smith arrives in Brisbane from first trans-Pacific flight.
- Aug. 28. Returned Soldiers, Anzac Day Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Manufacturers, Royal Society of St. George, Queensland Irish Association, C.T.A. and other public bodies ask Government to make Anzac Day a close and sacred holiday.
- Sept. 29. Longreach-Winton railway connected.
- Oct. 22. Andrew Fisher dies.
- 1929—April 17. First passenger aeroplane—Brisbane to Charleville.
- April 20. First talking picture shown in Queensland. Al Jolson in the Jazz Singer.
- May 11. McCormack Labour Government defeated. Mrs. Longman first woman elected to Queensland Parliament.
- Nov. 18. Dr. and Miss Mayne give further £5,000 to Queensland University.
- 1930—Jan. 1. First aerial service for passengers Brisbane to Sydney.
- March 3. Status of Mayor of Brisbane raised to Lord Mayor.



- May 27. Amy Johnson, first woman to fly from England to Australia, arrives at Cloncurry.
- Aug. 16. 4BC—Queensland's first commercial radio station—opened.
- Sept. 27. South Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931—March 11. Cracow goldfield discovered by C. Lambert and party.
- April 25. First airmail Brisbane to England.
- May 4. Mt. Isa works treat first skip of ore.
- Aug. 3. Queensland Meat Board constituted.
- Sept. 4. Run on Federal Deposit Bank. (October 12 creditors of Bank agreed to voluntary winding up.)
- Nov. 24. Brisbane Abattoir officially opened by Premier A. E. Moore.
- 1932—Jan. 22. Many schools closed as precaution in outbreak of infantile paralysis.
- Feb. 3. Final figures show cost of City Hall £977,564.
- Feb. 4. Electoral redistribution and number of electorates reduced by 10.
- Feb. 16. Sir Leslie O. Wilson appointed Governor.
- March 30. Grey Street Bridge costing £700,000 opened by Governor Sir John Goodwin.
- June 11. Moore Country-National Government defeated in general election.
- June 17. Labour Government formed; W. Forgan Smith as Premier.
- 1933—July 1. 44-hour week granted for 98 per cent. of Queensland workers.
- Aug. 4. Brisbane Courier and Daily Mail companies merged.
- Aug. 28. First issue of the Courier-Mail.
- 1934—April 6. Fishermen report high-powered Japanese sampans in Barrier Reef waters.
- April 28. First Labour City Council for Brisbane.
- July 24. Fossilised bones of plesiosaur found at Caithness Station, Central Queensland.
- Oct. 2. Conference of State and civic officials agrees on Stanley River dam.
- 1935—Feb. 5. Colonel J. D. Lavarack appointed Chief of the General Staff with temporary rank of Major-General.
- April 12. Mr. T. C. Beirne gave £20,000 to Queensland University to establish Chair of Law.
- April 30. Contract let for Story Bridge over Brisbane River to Evans Deakin—Hornibrook Constructions (Pty.) Ltd., at £1,154,000.



- July 10. Steamer "Maheno" ashore on Fraser Island.
- July 12. Widow of James Forsyth and her niece, Miss H. B. Philp, gave £12,500 for a James Forsyth Memorial Library at Queensland University site at St. Lucia.
- Sept. 16. State Cabinet decided to establish a £10,000 Medical School in Victoria Park.
- Sept. 17. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, visits Brisbane and says "The people of Australia need not think of defence, because no country would invade it."
- Oct. 4. Hornibrook Highway between Sandgate and Clontarf opened.
- 1936—Feb. 14. Indooroopilly toll bridge officially opened by Governor Sir Leslie Wilson.
- Mar. 20. Oxley Memorial Library secured for £2,400 a remarkable collection of Australian books, many of them rare, from Mr. P. M. Forest, retired grazier, of Bowen Terrace, New Farm, Brisbane.
- Oct. 29. Faculty of Veterinary Science established at Queensland University.
- 1937—Feb. 15. Lord Nuffield announces gift of £15,000 to Queensland benevolent institutions.
- Feb. 19. Stinson plane disappears on flight from Brisbane to Sydney.
- Feb. 28. Wrecked Stinson plane with two survivors found on Macpherson Range.
- March 6. Foundation stone of new Queensland University laid by Premier W. Forgan Smith.
- May 24. Traffic lights installed in Queen Street, Brisbane.
- Sept. 24. Bequest of £20,333 by William Robertson to Queensland University.
- 1938—Jan. 7. 4QR opened.
- Jan. 18. Queensland Government gives £100,000 towards new Queensland University.
- March 13. New Women's Hospital opened by Home Secretary (Mr. E. M. Hanlon).
- May 27. King George V. memorial statute in King George Square, Brisbane, unveiled by Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson.
- Oct. 12. Queensland Elections Tribunal Judge declares Minister for Health and Home Affairs (Mr. Hanlon) not duly elected for Ithaca.
- Dec. 15. Full Court allowed appeal of Minister for Health and Home Affairs (Mr. Hanlon) against Elections Tribunal's decision.



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